

## THE WASHINGTON TIMES.

FRANK A. MUNSEY.

## The Motorman.

Weather like that which has been prevailing should spur Washingtonians into the organization of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Motormen. On more than one occasion the local traction companies have been urged to provide vestibules for the forward part of the cars. These would be comparatively inexpensive, but a great boon to the men who are now compelled to face the rain and frigid blasts hour after hour.

As usual, numerous objections will be offered to such a suggestion. It will be pointed out by interested individuals who travel to warm offices in Washington that the very cold days in Washington are few. Nevertheless, a humanitarian spirit suggests that the motorman should have comfort at such times. There are not many persons who would care to take his place on the front platform and allow him to ride inside during the "few" cold days.

Moreover, it will also be urged that a vestibule might interfere with the street car chauffeur's sight and hearing, thus introducing an element of danger to passengers. In reply to this it may be said that both the mental and physical power of the motorman become benumbed when he is kept for hours in the frigid wind of the front platform. If enclosed and kept moderately warm, he could certainly exercise more vigilance, the extra vigilance necessitated by the vestibule.

The Washington motorman deserves more consideration from the Washington public. As a rule, he is faithful, careful, and intelligent. Accidents due to his carelessness are a rarity. The lives of both pedestrians and passengers are in his keeping. And, whether we have one or twenty bitterly cold days in the Capital, he should be made comfortable. It is a matter of common humanity to him and a matter of safety to the public.

## Table Money.

Secretary Long's proposition that each flag officer of the naval vessels should receive twenty-five hundred dollars a year as "table money" has excited interest outside of the service and may arouse opposition.

In times of peace our fighting vessels are used largely for the purpose of calling at foreign ports and keeping the Stars and Stripes in evidence. As a result, American officers find themselves the recipients of courtesies from foreigners, and the proprieties require that they reciprocate; hence the need of "table money."

Uncle Sam, beyond question, desires that his fighting sons of the sea keep up appearances when abroad. To accept entertainment without responding in kind would scarcely do, for obvious reasons.

Mr. Long cites several instances. In connection with his recommendation to Congress, in which naval officers have been compelled to foot the bills for necessary hospitality out of their own purses. Of course, this should not be.

The only question, however, is whether a blanket arrangement for affairs of this kind might not lead to certain abuses of the privilege and whether it would not be better to provide a fund from which actually legitimate hospitality expenses might be paid after being audited by the Secretary of the Navy or some one designated by him for the purpose.

## Let Us Have Peace.

Conferees representing the wage-earner and the wage-payer have begun in New York a consultation that is fraught with the greatest importance. It is the first genuine effort made in years to bridge the gulf of hostility between labor and capital. If it can bring about a declaration of peace, the country will rise up and call it blessed.

Wars between the employed and the employer in America have cost enough to build many isthmian canals. They have been responsible for widespread disaster, thousands besides the belligerents having suffered. In most of the conflicts there has been a genuine casus belli because of the obstinacy on one side or the other. But the advancement of ideas, the forward movement of the age, has weighed the matter in the scale of common sense and has determined that the general loss through these trials of strength are far too great. That is what gave rise to the compulsory arbitration proposal.

In reaching an agreement on the great question of strikes and lock-outs, the representatives of labor and capital will have to discard some prejudices and make some compromises. Every thinking man in the country will watch the conference with intense interest. May equity guide the conferees and may they reach an understanding that will make open conflict between the workman and his employer a remote possibility.

**Transvaal Mines and Business.**  
The news from South Africa is to the effect that there will at once be such a resumption of operations in the Rand mines as will set one hundred new stamps in motion weekly. If this is true, and we indulge the hope that it is, it will mean much to the business and financial world.

At the beginning of the Boer war the mines of the Transvaal were yielding about eight million dollars monthly, practically all of which was found its way directly to London. The sudden stoppage of this output was felt not only at England's great financial center, but by the commercial interests everywhere. And well it might be, for it was nearly one-third of the world's total product.

The boom in Germany was broken, business in the United Kingdom was checked, and some of our own leading industries, notably the iron and steel trade, received a rather serious setback.

There is scarcely room for doubt that at this time the financial situation is delicate both in Europe and America. With all our enormous trade balances we are exporting gold even in the face of low sterling exchange and high interest rates at New York. This, according to Bradstreet's, proves that the United States is still a debtor nation. But it proves also that we have more than our proportionate share of the world's money, and hence must give up a portion of it on demand in order to restore the financial equilibrium. The tendency of this is to affect business injuriously. In truth, the gold exports, indicating a degree of monetary stringency, have been a factor of some consequence in the present shaky condition of the New York stock exchange, although other elements are doubtless at work.

For some little time past the leading international money centers have been tugging at each other for gold, and therefore a speedy resumption of the South African output will be a matter of the highest importance to the finances of both hemispheres.

With a steady outflow from the mines of the Transvaal, it stands to reason that the European demand for American gold will be considerably lessened.

When they have perfected all the other details of stage production, perhaps we shall see a French play in which the members of the cast all pronounce the names in the same sort of dialect.

Perhaps after a while it will be found that smugglers make a practice of swallowing jewels, and then we shall all have to be vivisectioned when we come home from abroad.

It is not known precisely what the Kaiser said to Prince Henry, but some fathers in this country are wishing they knew what brand it was.

One trouble with a country as big as this is that the historical novelist cannot collect all its historical characters in one place for the climax of the story without arousing the suspicion that some of them were kidnapped.

It is a mystery to the people of Texas how Rhode Island manages to raise a prize turkey every year and have any room for the inhabitants.

When the earthquake occurred in Manila, General Funston, who was in one of the hospital wards, rushed to the rescue of Governor Taft, who was in another. It will take more than the advice of surgeons and the watchfulness of nurses to keep down the irrepressible Funston.

A Western town has a law against the barking of dogs. It is not supposed that there are any dogs in that town.

It is now stated that dolls ought to be disinfected. The next thing we know they will be sousing Santa Claus in carbolic acid.

The difference between less majestic in Germany and in England is that the German considers himself insulted when made fun of, while the Englishman doesn't see the joke at all.

Paris is utterly ignoring the Dreyfus case. Moral: If you have to be a martyr in Paris, do it up before you become passive.

Washington seems to be badly in need of the man with the clue.

"This sort of weather ought to soon produce a crop of watermelons."—Nashville American.

## CURRENT PRESS COMMENT.

**Training for the Engine Room.**  
Baltimore Herald—The cruiser Cincinnati has been assigned as a training vessel for the navy's engineering enlisted force, a departure so sensible that the wonder is it has not long ago been undertaken. Modern efficiency in naval warfare depends so largely upon the training of mechanical devices that have largely transformed battles from contests of valor into contests of skill, that the facilities for promoting the attainment of "know-how" in training especially adapted for naval service naturally appear of prime importance to those interested in the upbuilding of our naval power.

**The Department of Commerce.**  
St. Louis Globe-Democrat—There is good reason for the assumption that a new executive department, that of commerce and industries, will be created by the present Congress, whose head shall have a seat in the Cabinet. There is as much necessity for a department of this sort in the United States as there is for having it in any other country. The present indications are that a ninth place in the Cabinet of America's Presidents will soon be created.

**In the Colonial Business.**  
Minneapolis Tribune—We are in the colonial business in spite of ourselves. The Philippines Islands are to be governed as separately as India from Great Britain or Cuba from the United States. This is emphasized by the bill of the Ways and Means Committee, which carefully restores every barrier to the closer commercial and political union of the islands with this country thrown down by the Supreme Court decision.

**Russia's Internal Troubles.**  
Leslie's Weekly—The recent reported discovery of a plot to assassinate the Czar is but one proof of the internal rottenness and menacing dissensions in the Russian Empire. Although his responsibility for the evils of the social fabric of Russia is practically no greater than if he was an humble citizen, in aiming at his death the nihilists and kindred spirits are but seeking a means to draw attention to the grievances of which they complain, rather than from any strictly personal animosity toward the Czar himself.

## PERSONAL.

## Russian Colonists for Georgia.

"I am just from a business trip to New York, and am elated and happy over the magnificent promise of the present that seems to store in the immediate future for the southern section of my State," said Mr. Edwin Brotherton, of Brunswick, Ga., at the Riggs.

"Ours is a region that has been greatly overlooked, but its rich natural resources could not be forever ignored, and we are about to get the first installment of colonists from southern Russia. This is an enterprise in which the Southern Railway has taken the leading part. The coast country of Georgia is magnificently adapted to growing early fruits and vegetables for the large markets of the North. We are from fourteen to twenty-one days ahead of Norfolk in the production of berries, melons, tomatoes, potatoes, and the like, and our products come in right after the first shipments of like things from Florida.

"Our Russian immigrants will go to work along this line of development, and 150,000 acres of land contiguous and tributary to Brunswick have been purchased in their interest. Another great project from which we have much to hope is the line of steamships that will ply between European ports and Brunswick and Savannah. This line is for the purpose of carrying across the Atlantic in cold storage all kinds of food supplies that the farmers of the coast region raise. Sir Thomas Lipton is one of the promoters and is heavily interested. The intention is to establish depots and refrigerating plants near seacoast towns and to invite producers of a big adjacent territory to bring in everything they make on their farms, for which liberal prices will be given by the agents of the company. A dollar and a half can money is wanted, and all the funds necessary to operate the business have been subscribed by foreign capitalists."

**A Scramble for Office.**  
"I occupy rather a unique position in Washington at present," said A. M. Tillman, United States Attorney for the Northern District, at the Elbert.

"Since arriving here I have met many friends who are holding Federal appointments, and I learn that they have come to the Capital by reason of the fierce scramble that has set in for the offices that they are occupying. My peculiar status is that, so far as I know, there are no applicants for the office which I hold, and this absence of competition is gratifying."

Mr. Tillman is a lawyer of conceded ability, and his administration must have been a success, inasmuch as he has the best endorsement of the leading members of the Senate and Representatives in Congress.

**Plain Talk to the President.**  
The delegation from New Mexico at the Sherman was in high spirits last evening over the appointment of their countryman, ex-Sheriff Garrett, to the collectorship of customs at El Paso.

In the conversation of a congratulatory sort it was developed that a good deal of "knifing" was attempted, but that it failed to accomplish its purpose.

"I was somewhat worried at the break of one of our crowd," said Judge A. B. Fall, "but when I saw how the President enjoyed it, it put my mind at ease. The opposition members had been telling the President that a friend and chief advocate of Garrett had been removed from office in the Cleveland regime, and wanted a fit man to recommend anybody. My New Mexican friend, however, the statement and two minutes later I was shocked to hear him say, 'Mr. President, that fellow told you a lie.' The President laughed at the emphatic remark, and his dignity didn't seem at all hurt."

**Uncle Sam's Debt to Maine.**  
The Governor of Maine, John T. Hill, and Mrs. Hill are guests of the Arlington. In any convention of chief executives the foremost official of the Pine Tree State would rank with the best for good looks and able bearing. His features are pleasing and refined and he looks like a young man, despite his prematurely grey hair.

"Washington," said Governor Hill, "is such an attractive place that when I found myself as near as New York I couldn't resist the temptation of a visit to the Capital. I wanted, too, to look after a little matter of \$130,000 that is due our State by the General Government, an obligation that dates back to expenses borne by Maine during the civil war. It has been decided in our favor by the Court of Claims, and Congressional action is needed before the money can be turned into our Treasury. As Maine has no power to incur an indebtedness in excess of \$300,000 the little balance due us by Uncle Sam will be very acceptable."

**FOREIGN TOPICS.**  
**Origin of the Sandwich.**  
During the administration of "Lord Sandwich," that nobleman was at a gambling-house (a very usual thing with him), and in the fascination of play had forgotten fatigue and hunger for more than five-and-twenty hours. Suddenly feeling faint, though still riveted to the table, he called for anything that was to be had to eat. The only available food proved to be a piece of beef and two slices of bread. Chopping them together for the sake of expediency, he devoured them ravenously. The news of his discovery soon spread, and wags and papers, giving the newly invented morsel the name of "sandwich," have since been imitating him. It is now a part of his country as one of the most important acts of his administration.

**They Don't Pay.**  
It is being recognized day after day by men who differ on many other points that the two obstacles to a peaceful settlement in South Africa are Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner. To put the matter on the lowest basis, these two men do not pay. They are in a very real sense unprofitable servants. Torrents of blood and of wasted treasure are too high a price to be paid for the sake of Mr. Chamberlain's parade his feathers and Lord Milner will thrill his college friends—London Leader.

**English Queen of the Cannibals.**  
Miss Mary Kingsley, the niece of the late Canon Kingsley, an enthusiastic Central African pioneer, was unanimously elected "Queen" by the cannibal Fangs, and even went through a series of coronation ceremonies, denoting for the occasion an elaborate crimson robe trimmed with ermine, which she carried with her to impress the natives. "Her Majesty" did not seem favorably impressed with the ceremony, though, writing afterward, she described the experience as "very interesting and instructive."

**Alexandra's Former Governors.**  
Miss Knudsen, of Copenhagen, is the lady who taught her Majesty, then the demure little Princess Alexandra, how to talk the language of the people over whom she was destined to rule. Miss Knudsen is to be seen in England next year at the coronation of her former pupil, in accordance with a quite informal invitation given to her in person by Queen Alexandra when she was last in Denmark and paid a visit to her old governess.

**A Royal Automobileist.**  
The latest convert to automobilism is Queen Margherita, who is said to be so delighted with the new mode of conveyance that she has decided to purchase a car for her own use.

## IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Roosevelt held the second of her Monday card receptions from 4 to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The guests were received in the Blue Room, and a grate fire and a number of potted plants and orchids added to its attractions.

Mrs. Roosevelt was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Smith, and Miss Wilson, of the Cabinet, while the young ladies of the Executive family, Miss Root, Miss Knox, and the Misses Hitchcock, assisted Miss Alice Roosevelt in serving tea and other refreshments.

Mrs. Taft, and Mrs. Bingham also assisted in entertaining in the Blue Room. Colonel Bingham presented the guests.

Among the diplomats to be respected were Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, and Lady Pauncefote; Herr von Holleben, the German Ambassador; M. de Margerit, the French Charge, and Mme. de Margerit; Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador; Senor de Aproz, and a number of other foreign representatives, most of whom had not previously paid their respects. There were about 200 guests.

Mrs. Roosevelt held a small reception yesterday afternoon, to which the guests were specially invited.

The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock will entertain at dinner in honor of Miss Roosevelt on Thursday evening.

The Hon. Audrey Pauncefote is the guest of Mrs. Herbert Robbins at her home in New York.

The Current Literature Club, of Winoandis, 1420 New York Avenue, will meet this evening, when recent literary work will be discussed. Mrs. N. B. Paul will be "at home" at Winoandis tomorrow from 3 to 5 o'clock.

The Eureka Church Club held its regular meeting last Thursday evening at the residence of Miss Lida Sickle, 731 Fifth Street. The first prizes were won by Miss Alice Biddle and Mr. H. L. Apple, while the second prizes were carried off by Miss Alice Crowley and Mr. Thomas E. Burgess. After refreshments were served the club adjourned, to be entertained at the club by Miss Alice Biddle, of 255 R Street.

Dr. and Mrs. George T. Howland have given up their home, 130 N Street, and have gone to Bermuda for the winter.

The Misses Warner, who have been visiting Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears at her home, 218 Sixth Street, have returned to Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cottle have removed from Washington Circle to 1941 I Street.

The Yorks have issued invitations for their next dance in the ballroom, which is set for tomorrow evening.

Col. and Mrs. Nathaniel Tyler celebrated the fifth anniversary of their marriage December 4 at their home on I Street.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bagelmann have issued cards for a reception in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, which will be held at 218 Sixth Street northwest, from 8 to 11:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Charles J. Allen and her young daughter, who have been making a visit of several months in New York and Canada, are again at their home in Jefferson Place.

A pleasant incident of yesterday afternoon was the reception held by Mrs. Henry Theodore Wirth, of 1411 Hopkins Place, in honor of Mrs. George Stephenson Bixby (Marie Partello), of New York.

Mrs. Frank Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, and Miss Miller, of 2431 Columbia Road, will be at home Saturday afternoon in January.

The D. K. Euche Club met last Thursday with Miss Josephine Keeler, assisted by Miss Annie Bliss, at 40 Twelfth Street northeast. A German luncheon was daintily served and the usual games of euchre were enjoyed in the afternoon. Miss Keeler received first, Mrs. Davies the second, and Mrs. Russell the consolation prizes.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walker entertained at dinner last night in honor of Mrs. and Miss Edmond, of Pittsburgh, who will be their guests until the new year. Invited to meet them were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bruce Vane, Mr. and Mrs. George Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hodge, Miss Marie Hunter, Miss Kate Ball, Mr. George Walker, Jr., Mr. Arthur Ferguson, Major Stuber, and Mrs. and Mr. Lawrence Ball. The drawing room, on the fifth floor, was decorated with holly and other Christmas greens, and the table was ornamented with crimson roses and ruby shaded lights.

## APPOINTMENTS IN THE SOUTH.

The President considers Selection of Additional Democrats.

President Roosevelt is preparing to appoint an additional number of Democrats to Federal positions in the South. He yesterday had a consultation by appointment with Senators Foster and McEnery regarding appointments in their State, and later had a conference with Representatives Clayton and Richardson of Alabama on the same subject.

The Alabama callers recommended Messrs. Vaughan, Bryan, and Bingham, respectively, for district attorney and marshal. The latter two are of the State and collector of internal revenue.

Mr. Richardson also presented the name of Charles P. Lane, editor of the "Huntsville Tribune," for the marshalship.

**AUSTRIA LIKES OUR APPLES.**  
Consul General Hurst, at Vienna, Makes Encouraging Reports.

There is a good opening for American apples in Austria, according to a report just made to the Department of State by Consul General Hurst, at Vienna.

He says that in general yellow and light-colored apples are considered the choicest there, although any apples of good size and flavor find a ready market.

It is only when the Austrian or more particularly the Tyrolean crop fails that apples are imported. The harvest from Tyrol is not up to the average this year, and apples have been imported from Hungary and elsewhere. There is no use in exporting small apples, however, since even if the Austrian apple crop proves poor there is always plenty of this sort harvested in countries adjacent to Austria.

"There is no duty on apples," says the Consul General. "The best way to pack them is to place paper and wax between layers of apples, in order that they may not be bruised. Special care should be taken that the apples are not infested with insects, and that they are packed in clean, dry barrels."

It is taken that the apples are not infested with insects, and that they are packed in clean, dry barrels. Several apples from each barrel are microscopically examined by experts, and if one of the insects is discovered the entire shipment is delayed until the apples should be sent via Trieste, as the freight from there is somewhat less per box than from Hamburg. The middlemen in the latter city charge very high prices compared with those they pay the American grower.

"The usual wholesale price here for good apples is \$3.50 for 25 pounds. A large barrel of apples here weighs from 150 to 175 pounds; the apples themselves, from 120 to 135 pounds."

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES.

## Important Documents Transmitted From White House to Senate.

In the Senate yesterday messages were received from the President as follows:

Transmitting two franchises granted to railroad companies by the council of Porto Rico, which will require the approval of Congress.

Transmitting the report of receipts and disbursements of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

Transmitting a petition by Senor Don F. Gamba and other citizens of Cuba asking the enactment of a law giving commercial reciprocity between the United States and Cuba.

Transmitting the claim of William Harleman, a British subject, for damages done his property at Siboney, Cuba, during the Spanish war. Mr. Hale moved the reference of this matter to the Appropriations Committee. The claim, he thought, should go to the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, which was created for the purpose of adjusting such claims.

Mr. Foraker said the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission had no jurisdiction over claims like this against the United States, but only of claims against Spain growing out of the war. Upon this statement the message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

## THE CHURCH IN THE PHILIPPINES.

## Archbishop Chapelle Discusses Situation There With the President.

It is expected in certain quarters that administrative action regarding the relations between the Government and the Catholic Church interests will follow Archbishop Chapelle's return to this country. The Archbishop was sent to the Philippines by papal edict in 1899 to investigate the troubles between the natives and the friars. When he returned to the United States it was by way of Europe, and of course he visited Rome and had a thorough discussion of the situation with the head of the Catholic Church.

Archbishop Chapelle called on President Roosevelt at the White House yesterday and talked over the situation in the Philippines. He would not, however, discuss the details of the conference.

Mr. Chapelle is at the Elbert House. He will be here but a few days, as he desires to be in New Orleans not later than the 21st inst.

"I do not wish to go into details," said the Archbishop last night, "but will state that I had a conference with the President relating to the tranquility and order of the islands. As an American citizen I earnestly hope for good government in the Philippines, and my talk with the President was along this line. You can say that a permanent Apostolic delegation has been established by the Holy See for the Philippines, and that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Sharrett has been chosen for the first incumbent. He was until recently Bishop of Havana, and is splendidly fitted for his new office because of his knowledge of the people and their social institutions."

## MANUFACTURES IN TWO STATES.

## Census Bulletin Giving Figures for Mississippi and West Virginia.

Bulletins were issued by the Census Bureau yesterday on manufactures in Mississippi and West Virginia.

West Virginia has a capital of \$55,719,298 invested in manufactures and mechanical industries in the 4,415 establishments reporting. This sum represents the value of land, buildings, machinery, tools, and implements, and the live capital utilized, but does not include the capital stock of any of the manufacturing corporations of the State.

The value of the products is returned at \$74,177,681, to produce which involved an outlay of \$1,582,697 for salaries of officials, clerks, etc.; \$12,576,902 for wages; \$1,923,514 for miscellaneous expenses, including rent, taxes, etc., and \$42,332,813 for materials used, mill supplies, freight, and fuel.

Mississippi has a capital of \$35,867,419 invested in the 1,772 establishments reporting. The value of the products is returned at \$40,431,386, to produce which involved an outlay of \$1,157,629 for salaries of officials, clerks, etc.; \$7,471,586 for wages; \$1,476,856 for miscellaneous expenses, including rent, taxes, etc., and \$21,602,692 for materials used, mill supplies, freight, and fuel.

It is not to be assumed, however, that the difference between the aggregate of these sums in each State and the value of the products is in any sense indicative of the gross in the manufacturing of the products during the census year. The census schedule takes no cognizance of the cost of selling manufactured articles, or of interest on capital, or of the depreciation of the plant. The value of the product given is the value as obtained or fixed at the shop or factory.

**A NEW DANISH STEAMSHIP.**  
English-Built Craft to Ply From Copenhagen to New York.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 16.—The United Steamship Company, operating from Copenhagen to New York, will put into service shortly after the new year a recently launched English-built steamer of 16,000 tons displacement.

The vessel is named in honor of the King of Sweden, the Oscar II, and has a length of 215 feet, breadth 38 feet, and height to upper deck 42 feet. The steamers' carrying capacity, 6,500 tons, makes it the largest ship in commerce plying to the Baltic.

The Oscar II is a double-hull steamship, with two triple-expansion engines, each with three cylinders and condensers, which together give 8,000 horsepower. Three steel decks run the whole length of the ship, and the hold is divided into ten watertight compartments.

Ample accommodations are provided for 31 first class, 60 second class, and 500 third class passengers. The ship throughout is supplied with modern appliances.

## POSTOFFICE FOR NEW YORK.

## Metropolis Preparing to Again Petition Congress for New Building.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—New York City is preparing once more to petition Congress for a new postoffice building to take the place of the present wretchedly inadequate quarters. Though it was shown some years ago that the needs of the service had outgrown the capacity of the structure at Broadway and Park Row, and that conditions which were intolerable, new considerations have now arisen which make the necessity for the change more than ever imperative.

Announcement of the plans of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to transfer its main terminal from Jersey City to New York has completely changed the situation. The construction of the tunnels under the North and East Rivers will bring the main station of the principal railways centering in this city to a radius of a few blocks.

With the Pennsylvania and Long Island roads ending at Third Street and the New York and New Haven and Hartford roads terminating at City Hall, the present postoffice will be left three miles away from the mail-carrying center.

## GERMAN ACTIVITY IN BRAZIL.

## New Name Given to Territory Which They Occupy There.

The systematic colonization in progress in South America by German interests is reported to the State Department by Vice Consul General Murphy, at Frankfurt, to have gone so far as to include the adoption of a distinct name for the part of Brazil so settled by the Teutons. He says:

"The Hansatic Colonization Society, Limited, has recently given the collective name 'Hansa' to all of its settlements in the State of Santa Catharina, Brazil. The settlement in Blumenau began in 1850, but the first large shipment of emigrants from Germany was not effected until May 2, 1901. Among the Germans who have settled at Hammonia, the most prominent is Dr. Aldinger, formerly superintendent of the German Colonial School at Wittenhausen.

"Communications received from this colony show that the colonists are contented in their new home. For instance, a Transvaal Boer, who was sent out at the expense of the Pan-German Union (Alldeutscher Verband), writes:

"I beg to inform you that I have safely arrived in Brazil, and in the State of Santa Catharina, Colony Hammonia. I like it very much here, for the climate and country remind me of my old home. The land appears to be very good—better than in Africa—and the climate is somewhat cooler. Nevertheless, bananas, oranges, pineapples, melons, sweet potatoes, maize, grapes, and most of our African plants grow very well, and the coffee tree flourishes. There appear to be no cases of disease, and the colonists know hardly anything of a physician. I have already secured a piece of land and am now building a house upon it, as I have no intention of ever leaving this place."

## A HAWAIIAN JUDGESHIP.

## Mr. Edgar Cayless a Candidate for Newly Created Bench.

Mr. Edgar Cayless, of Honolulu, who claims to have the support of all political parties in his candidacy for appointment to the bench of the Third Judicial Circuit in Hawaii, called at the White House yesterday.

He was presented to the President by Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii.

The Attorney General has this place under consideration and it is expected that an appointment will be soon forthcoming.

## NEW SECRETARY OF ARIZONA.

## Isaac T. Stoddard's Nomination Confirmed Despite Charges.

Isaac T. Stoddard's nomination as Secretary of Arizona was confirmed by the Senate yesterday. Mr. Stoddard has held that position under a recess appointment made by President McKinley last June. Since that time there has been a sharp contest on for the place. Charges of a more or less frivolous nature were filed against Mr. Stoddard, all of which he easily disproved to the satisfaction of the President.

Mr. Stoddard was formerly a resident of New York, and is one of the progressive business men of Arizona. His appointment to a position formerly held by an ex-convict has caused considerable comment. Mr. Stoddard will follow out the policy inaugurated by President McKinley, of giving careful attention to Federal appointments in the various Territories.

The term of Governor Murphy of Arizona will expire in December, 1902, and it is generally conceded that Col. A. O. Brodie, formerly of the Rough Riders, and a close personal friend of the President, will be made the Chief Executive of the Territory.

**TRYING TO BUY WILSON PARK.**  
Interior Department Wants Land for Insane Hospital Site.

The Interior Department is carrying on negotiations with the owners of Wilson Park, at Congress Heights, with the purpose of buying the property for a site on which to build additional buildings for the Government Hospital for the Insane. This matter has been pending for some months, but now there is more reason to believe that the deal will go through.

Before the final arrangements can be made, however, an important consideration that has arisen must be disposed of. This is a small V-shaped piece of land lying between the asylum and Wilson Park, which is owned